

liquors, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5431. Also, petition of sundry citizens of University Park, Fremont, and Oskaloosa, Iowa, in the interest of the Bryson bill to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5432. By Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Petition of Mamie E. Benner and other citizens of Waldoboro, Maine, urging action on the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, to lessen absenteeism in defense plants and make for greater fitness in our military forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1944

(Legislative day of Wednesday, April 12, 1944)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. William K. Anderson, D. D., educational director of the commission on courses of study of the Methodist Church, Nashville, Tenn., offered the following prayer:

We stand in Thy presence, our Father, this morning in deep humility of spirit. We are Thy children, but we are hardly worthy to approach Thee. We come seeking Thy forgiveness. Thou hast made a world of beauty, and we, Thy children, have made it ugly. Thou hast filled it with good things, and we have brought desolation. Thou hast made us of one blood, and we have erected barriers. Forgive us, we pray Thee, and grant to us new vision and strength. We thank Thee that they who wait upon the Lord renew their strength, and we pray Thee that we may mount up with wings as eagles, may run and not be weary, may walk and not faint.

We thank Thee for every good purpose accomplished, every noble ideal conceived, every unselfish act performed by men in the history of our Nation and by those who lead its affairs today. And we pray Thee our God that even as our fathers sought Thy wisdom and Thy truth, so we also may seek Thy wisdom and Thy truth. In a day when problems are too great for mankind may we come to Thee and find in Thee the strength, the vision, and the wisdom which we need. In the name of Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BANKHEAD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Saturday, April 1, 1944, and of Wednesday, April 12, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

PERSONS COMMISSIONED IN THE ARMY FROM CIVIL LIFE

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the name, age, legal residence, rank, branch of the service, with special qualification therefor, of each person commissioned in the Army of the United States without prior commissioned military service, for the period February 1, 1944, through March 31, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SPECIAL STATISTICAL STUDIES BY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FOR OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of statistical studies performed by the Department of Labor for other than Government activities during the period January 1, 1942, to December 31, 1943 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

PAN AMERICAN PETROLEUM & TRANSPORT CO. v. THE UNITED STATES (S. Doc. No. 184)

A letter from the Assistant Clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, in compliance with Senate Resolution 84, Seventy-seventh Congress, and section 151 of the Judicial Code, certified copy of the court's findings of fact and conclusions rendered on February 7, 1944, in re *Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. v. the United States*, Congressional 17765 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

Letters from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, the Director, War Relocation Authority, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Administrator of the National Housing Agency (revised estimate), transmitting, pursuant to law, estimates of personnel requirements for their respective offices for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1944 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

RESOLUTION OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of New York, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, Albany, March 18, 1944.

Whereas this country is on the threshold of a period during which great readjustment and expansion of civil aviation is certain to take place; and

Whereas it is essential for the best interests of this country and the 48 States thereof that we assert leadership in assuring the fullest development of aviation in all its phases, both from the international and domestic standpoint; and

Whereas there has been introduced in Congress a civil-aviation bill, designated H. R. 3420 and commonly known as the Lea bill, the avowed purpose of which is to advance all branches of civil aviation; and among other things to assure in the interests of the public the greatest degree of safety in flying activities by the creation of a separate and independent office of director of air safety, to improve the administration of governmental regulation, to codify the civil-aviation law, and to provide means and methods of practical planning for the post-war usefulness of the airplane; and

Whereas objections have been raised to the Lea bill concerning the extent to which it infringes upon the sovereignty of the several States and the extent to which it applies Federal regulation to the operation of airports within the several States; and further, that the provisions of the bill as they codify existing law prevent surface carriers from entering the air-transportation business; and

Whereas air transportation is one of many means of transportation available to the public and its regulation as well as the regulation of other modes of transportation should be considered from the point of view of the public interest as a whole, both Federal and State; and

Whereas the State of New York has always maintained a leading position in the production of aircraft, aircraft engines and accessories, the promotion of private flying, the establishment of airports, all of the foregoing resulting in bringing to this State and to the city of New York the headquarters of the leading domestic and international air lines and in furnishing to its citizens outstanding air-transportation service to all parts of the world; and

Whereas the city of New York is presently developing on Jamaica Bay, Idlewild, a new airport destined to become the world's greatest center of aviation activity; and

Whereas it is the intent and purpose of the State of New York to continue its leadership in the field of aviation during the post-war period and to promote and encourage the maximum development of civil aviation by wholehearted cooperation with the various States and the Federal Government in their respective spheres of jurisdiction; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the senate concur), That the Legislature of the State of New York hereby memorializes the Congress of the United States as follows:

(1) To take immediately all steps necessary and proper to assure this country's continued aviation progress and to make possible its world leadership in that field; and

(2) To bring about prompt enactment of constructive legislation which will assure to this country equal opportunities with the other nations in the development of air-transport services and equal privileges in the use of airports and other facilities developed in the course of this war; and

(3) To make certain, in the course of enactment of legislation to effectuate the foregoing purposes that Congress specifically exclude from its operation those fields of aviation jurisdiction properly reserved to the individual States; and

(4) To make certain, in addition, that no State be deprived of the power to regulate aviation activities within that State so long as such does not thereby interfere with the enforcement of laws properly enacted by the Federal Government in the public interest; and be it further

Resolved (if the senate concur), That copies of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to each Member of Congress elected from the State of New York.

By order of the assembly,

ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI, Clerk.

In senate, March 18, 1944, concurred in, without amendment.

By order of the Senate,

WILLIAM S. KING, Clerk.

RESOLUTIONS BY BUFFALO COUNTY (NEBR.) FARMERS' UNION

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for printing in the RECORD and appropriate reference a letter embodying resolutions

adopted by the Buffalo County Farmers' Union, Nebraska.

There being no objection, the letter embodying resolutions was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 31, 1944.

Senator FRED A. MUELLER,
Kearney, Nebr.

DEAR MR. MUELLER: At the quarterly Farmers' Union meeting held in Pleasanton this month, the following resolutions were adopted.

Would you please send these to Senators BUTLER and WHERRY and Congressman MILLER?

"We, the Buffalo County Farmers' Union, in quarterly session, believe that the support price of hogs should be left at the present price and not lowered, as lowering of support prices will curtail production."

"Be it resolved, That we, the Buffalo County Farmers' Union, request the selective-service board give careful consideration to the experienced farm-labor situation in making their selections for armed service, where production will be seriously curtailed and in some instances would be stopped."

Thanking you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

HARRY E. CAMPBELL,
County Secretary, Kearney, Nebr.

REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which was referred for examination and recommendation a list of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted a report thereon pursuant to law.

BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. THOMAS of Utah (for Mr. REYNOLDS), by unanimous consent, introduced a bill (S. 1844) authorizing the President of the United States to extend the time for awarding decorations to persons for service in the armed forces in any war, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

USE OF FLAX FIBER IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BAGS AND TWINE

Mr. LANGER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 280), which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation for the purpose of ascertaining whether any agency of the Government has attempted directly or indirectly to discourage the utilization of domestically produced flax fiber in the manufacture of bags, twine, and similar products, and to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation together with such recommendations as it may deem desirable.

For the purpose of this study and investigation, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the pro-

duction of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$_____, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES—ADDRESS BY HON. BRECKINRIDGE LONG

[Mr. CHAVEZ asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Foreign Affairs of the United States in War-time and After," delivered by Hon. Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, before the American Federation of Labor Forum on labor and the post-war world, in New York City, April 12, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT ON RIGHT OF NEGROES TO VOTE IN PARTY PRIMARIES

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, on yesterday I had printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article from Sunday's Washington Star giving the recent opinion of the United States Supreme Court on the right of the Negroes to vote in party primaries. This article also reprints a previous decision by the Supreme Court on the same question, but which is in direct contrast to the views now held by the present Justices of the Supreme Court, with the exception of Mr. Justice Roberts.

In this world crisis I feel that above all else we must have unity among our people. We are in a terrible war. It is unfortunate indeed for anyone to stir up racial strife in times like these.

During my campaign for reelection last year some of my opposition sought to secure votes against me because I had not used the forum of the Senate to denounce agitators who were seeking to uproot certain customs and procedure in the South with reference to the Negro. I refrained from doing this because I felt that immediately after the atrocities of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor and in the Pacific islands was no time to discuss these issues.

Prior to the war, in my official position, I was among the southern leaders in Philadelphia in 1936 who fought the repeal of the two-thirds rule of the Democratic Party, and again, as the Governor of my State in 1940 I was among those who opposed the interference of the Federal Government at that time when the antilynching bill was being considered by this body. Again last year, when the poll-tax question was brought up, I was one of the southern Senators who were singled out by the Sergeant at Arms to return here to make a quorum for the purpose of passing the poll-tax legislation, which, in short, is legislation against the Constitution, against State rights, and against our southern democracy.

These agitators have continued to work to upset our election laws and our custom of segregation, which has proved mutually satisfactory to the vast majorities of both races in South Carolina.

The people of the South are worried about the war and are using their efforts to aid in every way possible. They have not had the opportunity publicly to express themselves as they would be able to if conditions were different. The young men in the South are absent in the armed forces. For fear that this situation may cause those in other sections to be under some false impression, let me say that the people of South Carolina feel as keenly on this subject as they ever have during the years that have passed.

In fact, not in many years have my people been so much disturbed as they are now. Because of their patriotism they are being taken advantage of by those who are using the war to promote their own ambitions.

In my opinion, these agitators are making a serious mistake, when during the stress of war they seek by law to abrogate customs which are as old and deep-rooted in the South as our civilization itself.

I regret that the Supreme Court has seen fit to reverse its previous decision with reference to the rights of the States in selecting those who are to serve them in public office. This high tribune could not have picked a worse time to stir up this subject. They have abandoned the wisdom of their predecessors.

Mr. President, the white people of the South will not accept these interferences. We are proud of our section. We know what is best for the white people and the colored people. We are going to treat the Negro fairly, but in so doing we do not intend for him to take over our election system or attend our white schools.

Regardless of any Supreme Court decisions and any laws that may be passed by Congress, we of the South will maintain our political and social institutions as we believe to be in the best interest of our people.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BANKHEAD. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I ask unanimous consent that the Navy nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. BANKHEAD. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until next Monday at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, April 17, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 13 (legislative day of April 12), 1944:

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Philip M. Klutznick, of Nebraska, to be Federal Public Housing Commissioner in the National Housing Agency, vice Herbert Emmerich.

GOVERNOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL

Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Mehaffey, United States Army, for appointment as Governor of the Panama Canal, provided for by the Panama Canal Act, approved August 24, 1912, vice Maj. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, United States Army, resigned.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Brig. Gen. James L. Underhill to be a major general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 28th day of September 1942.

Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Watson to be a major general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 20th day of January 1944.

Col. Samuel C. Cumming to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 19th day of September 1942.

Col. Oliver P. Smith to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 1st day of October 1942.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 13 (legislative day of April 12), 1944:

IN THE NAVY

TO BE REAR ADMIRALS, FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE, TO RANK FROM THE DATES PLACED AFTER THEIR RESPECTIVE NAMES

Donald B. Duncan, March 2, 1943.

Bertram J. Rodgers, January 28, 1943.

Theodore D. Ruddock, Jr., September 29, 1942.

Charles T. Joy, December 19, 1942.

Francis C. Denebrink, March 15, 1943.

TO BE COMMODORES, FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE

Thomas R. Kurtz to be a commodore on the retired list while serving as Chief of Staff to Commander, Eastern Sea Frontier.

Burrell C. Allen to be a commodore on the retired list while serving as Chief of Staff to Commander, Western Sea Frontier.

Marion C. Robertson to be a commodore while serving as Chief of Staff to Commander, Hawaiian Sea Frontier.

Charlton E. Battle, Jr., to be a commodore while serving as Chief of Staff to Commander, Service Force, Atlantic Fleet.

John H. Magruder, Jr., to be a commodore while serving as Chief of Staff to Commander, Caribbean Sea Frontier.

Paul S. Theiss to be a commodore while serving as Chief of Staff to Commander, Amphibious Forces, Pacific Fleet.

Homer W. Graf to be a commodore while serving as Chief of Staff to Commander, Seventh Fleet.

Allen G. Quynn to be a commodore while serving as Chief of Staff to Commander, Service Force, Pacific Fleet.

Clinton E. Braine, Jr., to be a commodore while serving as Chief of Staff to Commander, Fourth Fleet.

Howard A. Flanigan to be a commodore on the retired list while serving as Deputy Chief of Staff to Commander, Twelfth Fleet.

George A. Seitz to be a commodore while serving as Chief of Staff to Commander, Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Leonard Doughty, Jr., to be a commodore on the retired list while serving as Commander, Advanced Bases, Italy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou anointed One, who taught truth, purity, and kindness, be not too great for our beliefs nor too little for our hearts. We praise Thee for the greatness which makes room for all and provides home and shelter for even the meanest life; Thou wilt steady us in the last and greatest adventure of the soul. Graciously bless them whose tired feet press courageously on as they thread the labyrinth of life's long lane. Far from the touch of strife, give them sustaining peace and comfort which flow from the loving litany of the pilgrims' chant as they move on to greet the sunrise.

Teach us the repose that is in a life which is responsive to the message of Nature; how marvelous is the vision which it unfolds; grant that the virtues which it symbolizes may enrich and ennoble our lives. Let us share the thoughts of Thine infinite mind and the emotions of Thine heart that the sense of Thy goodness may possess us. When the night is dark and the day dreary may we not be discouraged nor depressed; allow not their trial to leave a stain on the helmet of our courage; be Thou our shield forever. To Thee whose mercies have been over us through the passing years, we devoutly pray for our President, our Speaker, the leaders, and Members of our Congress that all their labors shall be acceptable in Thy sight. All glory be unto Thee, O Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

THE HONORABLE SOUTH TRIMBLE, CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, it is fit and proper, I think, that the House of Representatives should pause at this opening hour to pay its tribute of esteem

and affection to one of the most popular men who have served it in our time, or at any other time.

South Trimble, the beloved Clerk of the House, is 80 years old today. More appropriate it would be to say that he is 80 years young, for it is only the calendar that runs against him and creates the wholly false impression that he is getting old.

He seems somehow or other to be gifted with perennial youth which keeps him physically fit and mentally as keen as a Damascus blade. As he dashes with sprightly step by another milestone today his friends acclaim him and rejoice, but it is just another day in his busy life and finds him hard at work in his little office room off of Statuary Hall, the room where President John Quincy Adams died. It may be that while he toils he is doing a little dreaming, for the fishing season is around the corner, and fishing is his favorite recreation. He is a skillful fisherman and, unlike some fishermen, he is fair and reasonable in his description of the results of his piscatorial prowess.

The sterling quality of Mr. Trimble's democracy seems to have been fore-ordained, when, very appropriately, he was born in the same month and on the same day of the month as Thomas Jefferson. He is a deep student and thinker in respect to problems of politics and the public service and is an outstanding authority on the remonetization of silver.

Born in the bluegrass country of Kentucky, a farmer by inheritance and by choice, he got his first bath of political fire as speaker of the legislature of his native State during the stormy and tragic epoch that was high lighted by the assassination of Gov. William E. Goebel. His role in those dark and tempestuous days required courage of the highest order and the young speaker arose magnificently to the occasion.

The Kentucky speakership was the springboard that landed him in the national arena as a Member of this House, where he served three terms, from 1901 to 1907, as a Representative from Kentucky in the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, and Fifty-ninth Congresses. I was a member of the Press Gallery upstairs at that time and I have known Mr. Trimble more than 40 years. Since he first came to Congress as a Member of the House, approximately 3,000 Members have come and gone. Ten Speakers have been in office, only 2 of whom are now living.

Seventeen times he has been nominated by the Democratic caucus as his party's candidate for the office of Clerk of the House.

One of the confirmed habits of the Democracy of the House, whether it is in power or out of power, is to nominate South Trimble for Clerk. He is the only Democratic Clerk of the House in half a century and is now serving his eleventh term in that office.

He was Clerk of the House during the First World War, from 1911 to 1919, and his present service dates back to 1931, covering World War No. 2 up to date.